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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1870. NO. 175.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Charges Against Gen. Howard.

The Georgia Bill Laid Over—Contest over Massachusetts Marshalship—Whittemore's Canvass for Return to Congress—Peace Conference in Washington—The Duty on Glass—The Grand Army of the Republic Tribute to the Memory of General Thomas—A Fairiot's Offering.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1870.

The Georgia Bill Laid Over.

The Georg a bill got shoved aside in the Senate to-day, the vote on laying it over being 32 to 22. This action rather took Governor Bullock and his friends by surprise. What will become of the measure, no one can tell. There is considerable talk about following the course indicated yesterday by Mr. Carpenter, viz: to keep Georgia on probation a while longer. Bullock and his friends represent that outrages of all sorts prevail in the State, and the proposition is to take them at their word and let things remain under charge of the military for some months, giving the President power to declare martial law down there at will.

Charges Against General Howard.

Fernando Wood rose to a personal explanation in the House to-day, and after reading a letter from General Howard taking issue with some statements he (Wood) had made in a speech upon the Bureau of Education bill last week, Mr. Wood then presented sixteen specific charges of irregularities, which he claimed had been committed in the disbursement of funds of the Freedmen's Bureau. At the close he asked that, in justice to General Howard and himself, the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs should be directed to investigate the charges. He said that he chose that committee because there were no Democrats upon it. The matter caused a great deal of excitement, and Gen. Howard was warmly defended by Messrs. Peters, of Maine, Dawes and Butler. At first stout opposition was made to referring Wood's motion, but finally General Howard's friends thought that no opposition should be interposed, as after a member had made such direct charges it was simple justice to all concerned to have them investigated. On motion of Mr. Dawes, the Committee on Education and Labor was directed to report upon said papers, and proceed with the examination.

Whittemore and Bowen.

The *Chronicle* of this morning pretends to have the authority of the President for a sweeping denial of the statements concerning Mayor Bowen alleged to have been disputed last night. Not only is it true that Bowen has attempted to secure such action from the President and heads of some of the Departments as would assist him in his contest with one wing of the Republican party here, but it is also true that the statements published did authorize was widely different from the one which Bowen has deliberately tortured by the *Chronicle* and Bowen into a shape to suit their own ends.

The Massachusetts Marshalship.

There has been a good deal of a rumpus here for three or four days about the U. S. Marshalship for Massachusetts. Mr. Phelps, who is Pension Agent at Boston, is writing the life of Mr. Sumner, and wanted to be Marshal, which place Mr. Sumner was quite willing he should have. Then General Butler had a friend whom he wanted to get into the Pension Agency, so Sumner and Butler went to work to get the change made. The Attorney General and Secretary of the Interior interposed, and blocked the game. Letters and telegrams protesting against it have been pouring in yesterday and to-day, and the general understanding to-night is that Messrs. Sumner and Butler have failed.

Whittemore.

South Carolina papers say that Whittemore is earnestly canvassing his District for a return to Congress. He is speaking about three times per week, and explaining the sale of his ex-debt ship to the colored people, as the thing about which he has been very unjustly persecuted. Several speeches in this field against him. The Governor of the State has not yet ordered a new election.

Peace Conference.

The peace conference between Spain on the one hand, and Chili, Peru and Bolivia on the other hand, will meet here about the end of this month. Our country is to act as mediator in the matter.

The Duty on Glass.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day heard a delegation of glass dealers from New Jersey, who desire more protection than the Committee has agreed upon. A delegation from Pittsburgh in the same interest are expected to-morrow.

More Celebration.

The colored people of this District at a mass convention have decided to have a general celebration on the 15th inst. for the whole vicinity of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. All organized societies of colored men in Baltimore and Alexandria are expected to participate.

The Memory of General Thomas.

An immense crowd assembled about Masonic Temple to-night to attend the meeting in memory of General Thomas. Only a small part could be accommodated, although the hall is a large one. General Schenck presided, and General Logan made an excellent and feeling oration. The preparations and exercises were a credit to the metropolis, and to the young Men's Christian Association eight hundred dollars.

A Veritable Patriot.

Judson Williams, a private soldier, residing at Lancaster, Indiana, has written a letter to Commissioner Van Aernam, returning his certificate of pension, saying that he wanted to contribute something to the payment of the national debt, and could do best by having his name stricken from the pension roll.

Appointment by the President.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Pierce for Judge of the Maryland Circuit, and sent in the name of Hugh L. Bond, of Baltimore, to succeed Judge Giles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1870.

THE SALARIES OF UNITED STATES JUDGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House Monday, Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, introduced the following bill to equalize the salaries of the District Judges of the District Courts of the United States for the Eastern and Western Districts of Pennsylvania:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act the yearly compensation of the District Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania shall be the same as now allowed by law to the District Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Accompanying this bill is a letter which Mr. Scofield received from Hon. H. E. Shoup, the United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. It is as follows:

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, }
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
PITTSBURGH, March 28, 1870.

Hon. G. W. Scofield.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed I send a petition of the members of the Erie bar for the passage of a bill increasing the salaries of the Judges of the United States Courts. If there is no prospect of the passage of a general bill for that purpose, I have to request that you will introduce a bill to-day to have passed a special act to make the salary of the Judge of the Western District of Pennsylvania the same as that of the Eastern. As it is now, Judge Cadwalader gets $8,000 per annum, while Judge McCandless only gets $4,000, yet the labor of the business in this district than there is in the Eastern. Last year our Court was in session seven months. Judge Cadwalader sits in Philadelphia alone, while, as you know, Judge McCandless sits in Pittsburgh, Erie and Williamsport. The district covers more than two-thirds of the State. It was originally supposed that the admiralty business in Philadelphia would make the duties of the Judge there more onerous than the labors of the judge of the interior; but we have as much admiralty business from Lake Erie as the Eastern ports as they have in Philadelphia. You will perceive, therefore, that there is no reason for any such difference. The salary of Judge Cadwalader is not only ungenerous but absolutely unjust. When he was appointed and took his seat upon the bench, the business did not require two months a year of the legislature. He could then devote a large part of his time to the acquisition of money or property in other pursuits not inconsistent with his position or duties. But during and since the war he has been compelled to devote all his time to the public business, giving him no opportunity to attend to any thing else, or to derive revenue from any other sources. Having thus relinquished his profession and devoted himself entirely to the service of the Government, he in the decline of life left with a mere living salary, and that, too, requiring the use of very old economy. In the whole Union there is more firm, upright and able and patriotic judge, or one who has done more labor during the war and since to uphold the dignity, power and anstain, vindicate, and enforce the laws. I cannot express this too strongly as I feel my administration of Judge McCandless, both as a man and as a judge, and my indignation that his salary should be one thousand dollars less than that of the judge in the Eastern District, when he is required to perform more labor, and is rendered to the Government, as I have no hesitation in saying, with more valuable services. My Judge Cadwalader, more valuable services. My Judge Cadwalader, more valuable services. My highest personal favor you can bestow upon your friend.

Yours, Benjamin Harris Brewster.

The bill and letter were sent to the Judiciary committee.

NOMINATION.

The following nomination was sent in to-day. James P. Root, of Kansas, Minister resident at the Hague.

THE THOMAS FUNERAL.

The Congressional committee to attend the funeral of General Thomas leave Washington this morning. The President, General Sherman and others take the noon train.

INCREASE IN ASSESSMENTS.

A report from Superintendent Marr, of Kansas, shows the assessments for February, 1870, are 40 per cent. over last year.

VIRGINIA APPOINTMENTS.

The Virginia delegation were at the Executive Mansion to-day conferring with the President relative to appointments in that State.

DR. HAYES,

the Arctic explorer, is here at the instance of the Senate Foreign Committee, to explain his views relative to the propriety of a new expedition to the North Pole.

INCOME RETURNS NOT TO BE PUBLISHED.

Commissioner Delano has forbidden the publication of the annual lists of assessments of income returns.

INFORMATION WITHHELD.

The President, in reply to the House resolution inclosed to that body to-day a communication from the Secretary of State, saying it is incompatible with public interests to furnish certain information connected with the San Domingo treaty pending in executive session of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The following message was sent to the House to-day by the President:

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th of March, relating to fisheries in British waters, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and papers which accompany it, and I have to state that the commanding officer of the naval steamer ordered to the fishing grounds will be instructed to give his attention, should circumstances require it, to cases which may arise under any change which may be made in British laws affecting fisheries within the British jurisdiction, with a view of preventing, so far as it may be in his power, infractions by citizens of the United States of the first article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of 1818, and of the laws in force relative to fisheries within British jurisdiction, or any illegal interference with the pursuits of fisheries of the United States.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1870.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

The following nomination was sent to the Senate this afternoon: Hugh L. Bond, of Maryland, Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, vice Geo. A. Pearce, withdrawn.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Consuls—Jos. R. Wheeler, of Mass., at Kingston; J. B. Gould, of Maine, at Hiroing; han; J. E. Kerr, of Maine, at Sefoe; Ben. B. Mason, of Rock Island, at Calonia, Uruguay; C. W. Riesberg, of District of Columbia, at Verviers; D. H. Batchelder, of New Hampshire, at Londonderry; Moses Hallett, of Justice of Colorado Territory; W. T. Patrick, Marshal of Utah Territory; John E. George, Postmaster at Lebanon, Pa.

PERSONAL.

Senator Casserly, wishing to speak on the income, till has been excused from accompanying the Committee to Troy to attend the funeral of Gen. Thomas, and Senator Fenton appointed in his stead.

The President on his return will stay a day in Philadelphia.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

The Senate Sub Committee on Pacific Railroad had another meeting to-day, to hear arguments in favor of the trans-Continental, Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company.

MEMORIAL PROCEEDINGS.

There were memorial proceedings at the Masonic Hall in honor of the memory of General Thomas, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. General Schenck presided, and eulogies were delivered by General Logan, and brief speeches by Secretary Belknap, Vice President Colfax, Postmaster Fairchild, Secretary Jay, Senator Trumper, and Representative Maynard. Resolutions appropriate to the occasion were adopted.

GENERAL SHERMAN

Left this evening for Troy, to attend the funeral of General Thomas. He will proceed via Preston to supervise the final arrangements.

CONGRESS.

Serious Charges Against General Howard.

Progress of the Tariff Bill—The Georgia Bill Postponed—Deficiency Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1870.

SENATE.

The deficiency bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and numerous amendments adopted, involving an increase of $829,000. The bill was then reported to the Senate and passed.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the income tax bill, but agreed to, to-day, 2 p. m.

The Georgia bill coming up in order, it was postponed until the special order for the following day next, that the Senators absent at the funeral of Gen. Thomas might be present to vote.

At 4:25 the Senate went into Evening Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill making the real estate and personal property except United States bonds and the property exempt from national banks, subject to State tax. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. STEVENSON, the Secretary of War was asked for information as to the number of miles of work on the Northern Pacific land Canal.

Mr. WOOD, in a personal explanation, charged General Howard with dereliction of duty in his administration of the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau. He then introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs to investigate the matter.

Objection was made to the reception of the resolution. Mr. DAWES thought the matter should be referred to the committee for investigation, and moved a resolution for that purpose, which was finally adopted.

Mr. BANKS stated that he desired as soon as practicable to bring up the resolutions relative to Cuba.

The House then went into committee on the tariff bill. Amendments were offered advancing and reducing the tax on cordials, but rejected, and tariff thereon remains at two dollars per gallon, as reported in the bill. The clause in reference to keeping and colouring for brandy were passed over without amendment. The clause on mineral or medicinal waters was amended by the addition of a proviso, that such water, the product of springs within five miles of the United States boundary, be imported free of duty.

The next clause that then brought up, that taxing cigars, cigarettes and cheroots two dollars per pound and twenty-five per centum *ad valorem*. After discussion an amendment offered by WASHBURNE, of Massachusetts, making the duty $2 per pound was agreed to, 81 to 39.

Pending an amendment offered by Mr. STROUD, to make the duty $3 a pound and fifty per cent. *ad valorem*, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

GEN. THOMAS.

Marks of Respect for the Distinguished Dead at Toledo, Cleveland, Erie and Buffalo.

TOLEDO, April 6.—The remains of General Thomas arrived here this morning at 8:30 under escort of a detachment of the second United States cavalry, under command of Cols. Litchfield and Willard, and Lieut. Sheridan, chief officer. The funeral train was met at the depot by a large concourse of ex-soldiers and citizens under the marshalship of Brig. Gen. J. W. Fuller, and the procession was formed. The procession was formed on each side of the track. The train consisted of eight coaches, the rear one of which contained the corpse and guards of soldiers. The escort partook of breakfast at the Island House, where it was joined by Maj. Gen. John Pope and several officers from Detroit, who accompanied the remains East. The train departed at seven o'clock. Minute guns were fired as the train arrived and departed.

CLEVELAND, O., April 6.—The funeral cortege with the remains of General Thomas arrived in this city at 1:30 this afternoon, and the escort taking dinner here. Minute guns were fired and bells tolled during their stay. Nearly a thousand of our citizens paid their respects to the illustrious dead. Business generally was suspended between eleven and twelve o'clock. The Cleveland Grays escorted the deception Committee to the depot. General Sheridan is on the train.

BUFFALO, April 6.—A joint committee of the City Council, citizens, State military and United States officers left this morning by special train on a special train to meet the remains of General Thomas at the Pennsylvania line and escort them to this city, where they will be received with military honors and escorted as far as Rochester.

ERIE, Pa., April 6.—The General Thomas funeral cortege arrived here at 5:30 P. M. Flags were displayed at half mast throughout the city, the bells tolling and minute guns firing. The sailors and marines from the United States steamer Michigan, under Lieutenant Commander Reed, participated in the demonstration and a vast concourse of citizens assembled at the Union Depot to do honor to the fallen hero. After the delay of an hour, the funeral train proceeded eastward.

BUFFALO, April 6.—The demonstration in honor of the late General Thomas here to-day was of the most imposing character. The joint committee of Common Council of this city, citizens and United States officers met the funeral train bearing the remains at the Pennsylvania State line, and escorted them to this city, where they arrived at 7:45 this evening. Several flags were displayed at half mast at public and private buildings during the day, and bells tolled while the remains were in the city. As the train approached appropriate salutes were fired and the train placed at the depot the remains were received by a detachment of United States troops from Fort Porter and State militia under the command of General and State troops in full uniform, with colors draped in mourning. The immense crowd maintained perfect order. The remains will be detained here until 12:30 A. M., in order to repair the damaged journal of the car bringing the remains from Omaha. A large box of flowers was placed on the coffin; the usual military honors were paid, and the guard of honor remained in charge of the remains until the hour of departure from Buffalo.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Small Free Trade Gathering—Death of an Old Resident.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, April 6, 1870.

General R. Brinkerhoff addressed a free trade meeting to-night. The meeting was small and included members of the political parties in about equal proportion. James F. Henderson, Republican, formerly a member of the State Senate from this district, presided.

Boyd Mercher, an old resident of this city, died to-day. In his will he bequeathed to the Presbyterian Church property valued at about one thousand dollars, and the Young Men's Christian Association eight hundred dollars.

LIMA, OHIO.

A Pittsburgh "Drummer" Severely Beaten for Insulting a Young Lady.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, OHIO, April 6, 1870.

A traveling agent for a large Pittsburgh house received a severe caning here yesterday, at the hands of a young man, a son of one of our prominent citizens. The agent had insulted a young lady, boarding at the Lima House, a teacher in our Public Schools. The affair has created some excitement, as the parties living here are highly respectable. Public opinion is with the young man, all believing that the caning was deserved.

The new charter for New York city was presented to the Governor for his signature immediately after its passage. He at once read it through and signed it. He has also signed the election bill. Tweed and Sweeny were both present when the charter was signed. After Governor Hoffman had put his name to the instruments, he presented the pen with which he signed them to Tweed.

City of Richmond.

The great amber brand of flour that is attracting so much attention is furnished only by the Checkered Front.

HARRISBURG.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Governor Returns it with His Objections—Bill Amended and Passed—Nomination of Colonel McFarland Rejected—Treasury Bill Adopted—The Local Option License Bill Killed—Philadelphia Police Bill Indefinitely Postponed—Compliment to Minister Curtin—Nominations Confirmed.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 6, 1870.

SENATE.

The Appropriation Bill.

The appropriation bill as agreed to by both houses went to the Governor this morning, and was returned to the House about half past twelve o'clock with his objections, to the effect that the bill did not provide for volunteers from the persons embraced in the bill. Mr. Davis immediately introduced the old bill *de novo* with an amendment meeting the Governor's objection, which passed finally and was sent to the Senate.

Col. McFarland's Nomination Rejected.

The Senate to-day refused to confirm Col. McFarland as Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans Schools.

Minority Reports.

Mr. Randall, on the part of the minority Diamond-Watt committee, submitted a lengthy report against Watt. Mr. Brooks submitted a minority report in the case of Findlay vs. Scull, alleging that the ruling of the majority was WRONG.

Revision of the Judiciary.

Mr. White, from the Judiciary, reported a resolution directing the committee to inquire into the propriety of revising the judiciary system of the State, to report at the next session of the Legislature.

The Governor's Nominations.

Mr. Rutan introduced a resolution to go into executive session on the nominations of the Governor. Agreed to. The nominations of Henry Gilbert, Wm. W. Rutherford and Geo. Bergner as Trustees of the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum were unanimously confirmed. When Bergner's nomination was read Mr. Lowry said he would give his reasons some time in a public letter why he refused to vote on this nomination. The nominations of the following gentlemen as Commissioners of the Board of Public Charities were confirmed: T. L. Kane, for five years; G. Dawson Coleman, four years; George L. Harrison, three years; Charles A. Wood, two years; Heister Clymer, one year. The nomination of Col. E. L. Osborn as Major General of the Ninth Division Pennsylvania Militia was unanimously confirmed. The nomination of Wm. H. Keim as Major General of the Eighteenth Division Pennsylvania Militia was unanimously confirmed.

The Rejection of Col. McFarland.

The nomination of Col. George F. McFarland, State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, was rejected.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Duncan, Findlay, Kerr, Linderman, Lowry, McIntire, Mumma, Osbourn, Rutan, Wallace and Wherry—12.

Nays—Messrs. Beck, Brooke, Brodhead, Brown, Buckalew, Connell, Davis, Graham, Hemsey, Noyes, Randall, Reed, Smith, Stanton, Taylor, Wallace, Worrel, White and Stinson, Speaker—19.

Subsequently Mr. Graham moved reconsideration of the action of the Senate in rejection of the nomination of Col. McFarland.

Mr. Lowry asked why the motion was made. He hoped it was not done in the case of a gallant soldier, who had lost one leg at Gettysburg, and perhaps would lose the other from the effects of injustice had already been done him.

Mr. Graham said he had none, as was apparent. It was for the purpose of having another vote, by which the matter might be settled. Since this gentleman's nomination was rejected by the Senate, influences had been brought to work against him of a character to affect the action of the Senate in this matter, and it was time that this should be shut down upon.

Mr. Lowry said that, to his utter surprise, if there was to influence at work here in favor of Colonel McFarland, there ought to be.

At this stage there was considerable excitement. After the confusion had died away, a call was called for the previous question, which was agreed to.

Yeas—Messrs. Beck, Brooke, Brodhead, Brown, Connell, Davis, Graham, Hemsey, Howard, Noyes, Randall, Reed, Smith, Stanton, Stinson, Speaker.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Duncan, Findlay, Kerr, Linderman, Lowry, McIntire, Mumma, Olmsted, Osterhout and White.

Mr. Lowry and Mumma attempted frequently to speak for McFarland, but were ruled out of order. The previous question was then on the motion to reconsider, which was not agreed to.

Yeas—Allen, Duncan, Findlay, Kerr, Linderman, McIntire, Mumma, Osterhout, Robinson, White.

Nays—Beck, Brooke, Brodhead, Brown, Buckalew, Connell, Davis, Graham, Hemsey, Howard, Noyes, Randall, Rutan, Wallace and Stinson, Speaker. This clinched the opposition to Col. McFarland, and the subsequent reconsideration of the action of the Senate rejecting the Governor's nomination.

Mr. Lowry—Ask leave to make a statement now. Granted.

Mr. Lowry—I think the proceedings we have just gone through are the most unfortunate I have ever witnessed as a member. Instead in the Senate, Senator Graham rises in his place and charges upon a brave soldier who lost a limb leg at Gettysburg, and had better have left the other, with using improper influences upon members.

Mr. Graham said he had made no such charge. He urged, however, that improper influences were at work to produce a result against the expressed action of the Senate. He thought that it was common to seek to reverse just as it was common to move a reconsideration to secure such a reversal.

Mr. Lowry contended there could be nothing wrong in seeking to change the action of the Senate on this question. The Senator from Allegheny had been active and persistent in urging Col. McFarland, and now he came in here to disgrace a soldier who had served his country faithfully, and their friends off all discussion. I repeat, said he, in all my years in the State Senate no injustice has been perpetrated equal to that perpetrated in the Senate to-day. And I say that no soldier who has faithfully served his country, and has been improperly and wrongfully disgraced in the Senate.

Mr. Graham replied that the purpose was to prevent further action on the question decided by the Senate, which had by a good majority expressed their wish that Colonel McFarland should not be continued as Superintendent of soldiers' orphans.

Mr. Mumma rising to speak, there were calls for order, and the Senate then adjourned.

Treasury Bill Adopted.

The Treasury bill from the Senate was adopted by the House.

Liquor License in the Jefferson County.

In the Senate this afternoon, Mr. White introduced a bill leaving to a vote of the citizens of Jefferson county the liquor license question. Passed.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Allen attempted to get up the House local option temperance bill, seconded by Mr. Kerr, but three attempts failed.

The Appropriation bill as amended by the House was passed and went back to the Governor.

The Allegheny Fire Marshal bill passed.

In the House this morning, Mr. Woodward a resolution complimentary to ex-Governor Curtin, Minister to Russia. Passed unanimously. The Republicans in the Senate unanimously nominated Senator White as next Speaker.

The Philadelphia police bill was indefinitely postponed in the House.

The Senate bill to prevent duelling was killed in the Senate, never reaching a vote.

The Curtin resolution was passed in the House unanimously to-night.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1870.

JURY SECURED IN THE M'FARLAND CASE.

Upon the reassembling of court, the examination of the jury was continued. The tenth juror was found after a dozen or more were rejected. His name is Thomas Mills, dry goods merchant. Mr. Graham, in the course of the examination, said he presumed, in advance, if there was no

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1870.

THEY are in a whirl of excitement at Harrisburg. The Governor has vetoed the appropriation bill, and things are at sixes and sevens generally. The adjournment is fixed for to-day, but the danger is it will be unfixed. The usual scandal of presenting officers and members with gifts ranging from an invoice of crockery to a pen knife, we trust, will be omitted this time. All hands ought to be satisfied with what has been picked up during the session.

THE discussion on the Tariff bill in the House has improved its prospects, and we hear its Free Trade opponents admitting now that "a tariff bill will pass." The friends of the measure are encouraged and mean to push right on. The best indication is in the remark of the correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, to wit: "It looks now as if the bill is certain to pass the House, with amendments materially reducing the revenues, and the Senate is known to be in the majority high tariff." It should be known that not a week ago the writer was entirely certain the bill had "not the ghost of a chance."

ONE of the obstacles to the passage of Funding Bill is the act of March 18, 1869, known as the Public Credit Act, which solemnly pledges the faith of the United States to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all non-interest bearing obligations known as United States notes, and of all interest-bearing obligations, and also expressly provides that "none of said interest-bearing obligations not already due, shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin;" and the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

THE returns from the late election in Cincinnati disclose some significant facts. There will be a small majority in the Board of Education in favor of the Bible in Common Schools. This result is accredited to the colored vote. In almost every instance where a ward went purely Republican a Bible candidate was elected. Where the ward was Democratic the Board of Education added another to their Anti-Bible vote. In the Thirteenth ward, largely Democratic, and composed mainly of the Irish foreign element, there were 350 negro votes cast. On the Bible question the votestood, Bible, 412; Anti-Bible, 695. In five wards the aggregate colored vote was 597. Of these 586 were Republican. We make no comments on these facts and figures. They need none. Speaking for themselves, they proclaim the unity of purpose in these colored men, their firm and faithful adherence to those principles that lifted off the weight they bent beneath for years, and their earnest desire to stand before the world with proud consciousness of approval in this, one of their first acts of manhood.

MR. MAYNARD has introduced a joint resolution in reference to the collision of the steamers *Oneida* and *Bombay*. Mr. SCHENCK modified the resolution and asserted he was not at all certain but that the *Oneida* was in fault. One hundred and fifteen Americans, through atrocity almost unknown to civilization, have been actually murdered. After a miserable and partial investigation the officer of the *Bombay* was suspended for a short time. The evidence is conclusive against EYRE, the British officer. The *Oneida* was sighted at least two miles off, and from all the facts in the case it is beyond controversy that the act of the British officer was, as a seaman, unjustifiable, and as a man simply atrocious. If the purposes of this investigation are earnest in their nature, if the object that prompts the resolution is a determination to protect the women and children, whose husbands and fathers are doing duty for the nation, against such terrible results as this, we applaud the resolution. But if like too many of our "investigations," it is started for popular applause, and when only half done to be dropped, leaving the memory of our brave hearted and gallant sailors shadowed with doubts, while the confusion of the investigation has engendered, we pray it be abandoned at once. These illy performed duties on "resolutions," are cruelties to the living and cruelties to the dead. The nation claims Captain WILLIAMS and his associates as noble Americans. We guard their memory with a jealous distrust against such equivocal words as those used by Mr. SCHENCK. Out of respect for the memory of the men, who stood bravely at their post until the waters closed above them, we earnestly urge that should an investigation be undertaken, it will be pushed to a positive conclusion.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY.

Why should our present style of special legislation continue? It is a plain question, and one not readily answered. No good reason can be assigned. It possesses no advantages, and has many disadvantages.

It is one of the main causes of corrupt combinations. It is a constant temptation to bribery. It changes the halls of legislation into a public market, where private interests are bought and sold. It moves the political arena from the country to the capitol, and fills its halls with lobbyists. It creates local legislative issues that every year become thorns in the sides of party politics, and degrades great principles down to petty squabbles over some local legislative act. It retards the progress of a State, and will ultimately wear it out or destroy its influence and power. Its inevitable consequence is to imperil the welfare of State Government, by the controlling influence of wealthy monopolies. It drives honest men from the field, and opens a door for knavery. Every thinking mind must feel shocked at a review of the acts passed by our present Legislature. The array of local bills is terrific. Yet, should a representative, even from conviction, refuse to lend himself to this scheme of burthening our records with private laws, he will embitter some corporation or private interest that will seek to destroy his re-election, or embroil himself with some portion of his constituents. Happy for him if he gets off that easily. Too frequently his honor is assailed and bribery imputed to him. It is a poisoned leaven, never ceasing, always working in the body politic. A great State question arises. We select men to represent the principle that seems most conducive to State interests. But the directors of some city railway, or the proprietors of some coal bank, interview the candidate on the question of their respective interests; and if he ever is elected he steps his foot over the threshold hide-bound and in iron traces.

But arguments are not needed over the disadvantages of special legislation. Merit it has none. It is time our good ship was cleansed of these barnacles. Let us at the least diminish their number. A Constitutional Convention is our remedy. It may be easily reached, and would be eminently satisfactory. It would save many an hour of at present wasted time and labor, and many thousands of at present wasted dollars. For the sake of our State prosperity, give us this plain remedy for the present ills of special legislation.

A FRENCH VIEW OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

On the twelfth of March the French Legislative body was the scene of a discussion of more than ordinary interest to the people of this country. Its subject was the French colonies, two of which, Martinique and Guadaloupe, form part of the West India Islands. All of us are more or less acquainted with the English colonial policy, and are always more or less concerned with debates in Parliament when the relations between the mother country and Canada or Jamaica happen to be the subject of deliberation. No two things are much more unlike than the English and the French colonial systems. While for many years the English policy has been more and more to let these colonies alone, allowing them to govern themselves, the French policy has been the reverse. The principle of centralization has been as rigorously maintained in the colonies as in France itself. At least this was the case until a quite recent period. Within the last few years some relaxation of the system has been admitted in Algiers, and the matter of debate on the occasion referred to above was the policy of making a similar change in other colonies. One of the most prominent members of the *Chambre*, who is also one of the most distinguished publicists in France, M. JULES SIMON, introduced the subject. He demanded the political assimilation of the colonies to the mother country, and maintained the propriety of the demand on the grounds of justice and advantage to the colonists. He denounced the French colonial organization as having for its end to prevent the manifestation of will on the part of the colonists, who enjoy neither liberty nor representation, nor any of the rights accorded by the constitution. He said:

"We demand that the omnipotence of the governors come to an end and that liberty be re-established everywhere, wherever that is possible. We admit that in certain colonies not yet settled, in a definitive manner, where there is only a small number of Europeans, a special and peculiar government is required; but for our three great colonies liberty is possible and where we can possible it is legitimate and desirable. The admiinistration imposed upon them was given as merely provisional. Even those who imposed it upon them promised them in the future representation and even universal suffrage. You have yourselves demanded liberty for the colonies and it is time that citizens who have shown themselves worthy of freedom should be at length called to enjoy its benefits."

Much of the interest which for us attaches to M. SIMON'S speech, arises from the circumstance that the people for whom he demands liberty and universal suffrage, is a mixed population of white and black. He states that in 1849, a commission took the subject of suffrage in the colonies into consideration, and were deterred from recommending the bestowal of the right by the fear of negro ascendency over the proprietary portion of the people.

"It was only a year since the slaves had become French citizens, slavery had had this sad consequence that it had not made men. We had created the rights of citizens, but not citizens to exercise them. Now the situation is no longer the same. That which the ogre men have become citizens; they comprehend their interests, their duties; they have acquired the sentiment of justice. I demand election by universal suffrage, because I have a profound aversion for half-measures."

M. SIMON then refers to the many numerously signed petitions in favor of universal suffrage from both the West Indian colonies. He states that the petitioners are not the freedmen, but the owners of the soil, the rich and prominent white men of the islands who ask votes for their former slaves. This, he says, is a fact of much significance in a country where the prejudices of caste are much more lively than they are in France. In fact, the prejudice of color is still so strong in the colonies that a man of mixed blood, however distinguished for merit he may be, on entering a company of Creoles of pure race, by his mere presence may sometimes cause the withdrawal of scrupulous members of the party.

"This prejudice so powerful, and I must say a little less stupid than territorial aristocracy, is growing weaker day by day. It will be entirely extinguished if you enact for the colonies a law of equality. It will spring up more vigorous than ever, if you grant to some political rights which you would refuse to others. Besides, the black race—and it is a consolatory fact—has become, not good, (bonne) for it has always been so, but enlightened relatively to the mass enlightened to-day than are the rural population in France."

M. SIMON'S speech was very favorably received by the legislative body, and there is no doubt that some of the measures recommended in it will be carried out by the Government. Both the proposed change in colonial administration, and the references to the subject of universal suffrage among the colored people of the islands, are, or ought to be, interesting to us in this country.

THE LEGAL TENDER QUESTION.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of HEPBURN *vs.* GRISWOLD, popularly termed the "Legal Tender Decision"—the subsequent order of the Court, made on the application of the Attorney General, after the accession to the bench of Judges STRONG and BRADLEY, who were appointed to fill vacancies which existed at the time when the judgment was rendered, for a re-argument of the same questions of constitutional law involved, in HEPBURN *vs.* GRISWOLD, are the themes of much newspaper comment. We do not propose to discuss here the merits of the opinion of the Chief Justice, nor to refer to the magnitude of the interests, public and private, affected by the decision of the Court. The judgments of the Supreme Court of the United States are the law of the land. They are entitled to respect and obedience, and can be reversed only by the power which pronounces them.

The power of the Supreme Court to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional, is perhaps the very highest power which can be exercised by any branch of our National Government. For many years no such power was claimed by that tribunal; but it is only fair to admit that for a half a century the question of the existance of the power has been as fully settled as anything of a political or judicial nature can ever be. The court has always been slow to exercise this power. It presumes an act of Congress to be constitutional until the contrary be clearly shown. Ordinarily it does not regard a single determination of a new question as conclusive. No court of last resort in this country ever does. The rule which governs the judiciary on new questions is stated with admirable clearness and force by the late Chief Justice GIBSON, of this State:

"No man is more thoroughly convinced than I am of the wisdom of abiding by what has been decided. Want of stability in the law is a public calamity which ought to be averted by almost any concession of opinion; yet in building up a new system in part on the model of an old one, it is better to incur the reproach of inconsistency than to perpetuate a false principle. *Where we have not been following a beaten path, but have been exploring untrodden ground:* and where we find that we have lost our way, as we sometimes must, it is certainly the part of wisdom to retrace our steps, rather than to persist in going wrong. I submit that in the present case in which our own decisions afford no help to our feet, and in which the English decisions are misleading fires, the first determination of the point before us ought not to be conclusive. If a single decision were so many of our first attempts to interpret our dicested statutes, grown almost into a code, would do little more than impart immortality to error." [Pennsylvania State Reports, 8th vol, 487.]

So far as we know, all courts of last resort are governed by this rule. The Supreme Court of the United States have often modified, and sometimes reversed their own decisions. But if a first unanimous determination, on a question falling far below the importance and gravity of a vital constitutional one, is not to be regarded as conclusive, what is to be said of a decision on the greatest constitutional question ever presented to the Court, which is not only not unanimous, but which has not the concurrence of even a simple majority of the Supreme Bench as constituted at the time of the judgment?

The Supreme Court consists of nine Judges. When HEPBURN *vs.* GRISWOLD was determined there were two vacancies. Of the seven Judges in commission four, to-wit: the Chief Justice and Justices NELSON, CLIFFORD and FIELDS concurred in the decision rendered; and three, to-wit: Justices SWAYNE, MILLER and DAVIS, dissented. Undoubtedly the decision of a majority of the quorum present is binding until reversed. But who will say that it concludes the question? An actual majority of the full Bench (and it is now full,) may entertain views not in accordance with the opinion recently pronounced. Who will say that the concurrence of a majority of the whole court would not give force and stability, not to speak of mere moral weight, to the recent determination? If the opinion of the majority be the other way, how long can a judgment be expected to stand which expresses the opinion of a mere minority? Is a minority of the Supreme Court to be permitted to do—ought it to do the gravest judicial act which a court can do—arrest the operation of a statute which has passed through all the solemn forms of legislation, and has the concurrence of both the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government?

There is not a shadow of foundation for the charge made that Justices STRONG and BRADLEY were selected with reference to their views on the Legal Tender question. The names of both these gentlemen were presented to the President months before the decision in question was rendered. Judge BRADLEY'S name was prominently before the public in connection with the Supreme Bench since May, 1869. Judge STRONG was urged for the seat of Judge GRIER before the nomination of the late lamented EDWIN M. STANTON had been determined upon.

It is useless to indulge in speculation as to how the question may be determined by the full bench. It can hardly be said that the vote re-opening the question affords any indication of the ultimate decision. The opinions of Judge STRONG now to be found in the volumes of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and they are said to be the ablest on record in favor of the constitutionality of the legal tender laws. But those of Judge BRADLEY are entirely unknown. He is known to be a man of eminent ability and of entire integrity of character. We think it probable that his vote will settle the question, and settle it forever. However determined, the decision of a majority of the Supreme bench will have a weight, a stability, and a moral force which the recent judgment has not.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

At a recent sale of unclaimed baggage at an express office in Chicago, a boy purchased a rather dilapidated package that was offered at $1 35, and, upon investigating its contents, found them to consist of a bundle of song books and a Louisana lottery ticket, which he sold to an old negro standing near. Upon investigation the lottery ticket proved the holder to be entitled to $10,000, more or less.

A London paper says that "a profound astronomer predicts that this year there will be a comet of such brilliancy, and so near the earth, that we shall have our nights almost as bright as our days." This is good news for the benighted, who do not experience the blessings of modern illumination.

Divorces are not so easily granted in England as in Illinois, or that once so moral State Connecticut. The result is sometimes bigamy. A woman who pleaded guilty to this misdemeanor lately with the mitigating circumstances that the husband she left was brutal, lazy and immoral, was sentenced to one week's imprisonment.

Major Millinger, in a paper read before the Anthropological Society, stated that all the ladies in Constantinople are slave dealers. Every woman who has any capital to invest becomes an importer of her sex from Circassia. The business is safe and profitable, for white slaves are a necessity to the Mussulman dynasty. It is contrary to the statutes of the empire for the Sultan or his family to marry any but slaves, and in the Seraglio it is the Circassians who receive the best treatment and alone attain the highest honors. So intimately is slavery bound up with the social and political system of Turkey that, in the opinion of Major Millinger, the extinction of the former must imply the destruction of the latter."

Some Ohio papers think the "confession" of Thomas D. Carr, that he had committed fourteen murders, was all bosh, and that he made up all the terrible stories of his various crimes out of pure bravado, even when he could hear the sound of the workmen's hammers as they were building the scaffold on which his miserable life was so speedily to end.

The Board of Trade election Monday, at Chicago, resulted in the choice of S. H. McCREA as President, by about 50 majority, in a total vote of 863. The Directors and other officers on the Rumsey ticket were elected. The warehousemen brought all their strength to bear against Mr. Rumsey.

A Scandinavian preacher in Illinois sometimes preaches two or three hours. The service frequently begins at nine and closes at four. The doors are locked. Recently his congregation passed a resolution that he should only preach till 1 o'clock, but on his pathetic remonstrances it was extended to two. What would the advocates of ten-minute sermons say?

The Boston *Transcript* puts the following suggestive query: "Is not Mr. Cullom's bill about polygamy similar in policy to advocating an expensive and hazardous blast of powder, as a means of getting rid of an iceberg off Long Wharf in May—when the inevitable approach of August must soon accomplish the result quietly?"

A Washington letter expresses the opinion that the death of General Thomas destroyed the hope of the new departure with the Republican party, and will necessitate the renomination of Grant. To Thomas it says the attention of the leading Republicans was turned for the continuance of power of an administration the promise of which had been fulfilled by Grant. Although little was said, the feeling was deep and widely extended.

The vault containg the remains of George Peabody was broken into by thieves, recently, who carried off the silver mountings of his coffin. Could human ingratitude be more basely illustrated?

There are at the present time four men imprisoned in Kentucky undergoing sentence for having aided slaves to escape prior to the war, one of whom has ten years to serve. There ought to be some way to get these men out.

Careless Legislation.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* comments on a text from the report of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives of Saturday last, by which it appears that the act relating to the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Railway was brought before that body as coming from the Railway Committee, but which had never been there, a subsequently transpiring that the original bill had, by mistake, gone into the hands of the wrong Committee, where it was still, and a duplicate had been prepared and marked according to the usual system, and sent to the Clerk's desk, the extraordinary fact being developed that two bills, exactly similar, and both bearing the mark of the original, were before the House. This affords a strong illustration of the defects of the present system, which throws open the door to fraud, and should thererefore be abolished. The substitution of a spurious Tax Receiver's Bill, applicable to the city of Philadelphia, for the one intended to be passed, is another case in which the glaring defects of the present mode is made apparent.

THE German Methodist Conference concluded its session at New York on Monday last. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

That not only will we carry out the rule of our discipline, but enforce upon all our members abstinence from drinking lager beer, so commonly called a lighter drink, yet so fully demoralising the social habits of our people.

That we will most diligently inculcate in the youth of our church and echoose the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

In view of the recent attempts to exclude the Holy Bible from the public schools, we, with all true Christians, see the great need of increased watchfulness over those institutions which are at once the safeguard and chief glory of the American nation.

THE strike of the cigar makers of New York still continues, and has become general. In consequence, the cigar manufacturers of that city have determined to import from San Francisco about eleven hundred Chinese cigar makers. For some time past, at San Francisco, Celestials to the number of 2,000 to 3,000 have been taught, under experienced foremen, to make cigars, at which they have become quite proficient, and, having worked out their contracts which are now about to expire, the New York manufacturers propose to send for them.

THE Illinois Central Railroad Company, by a unanimous vote of the Directors, have directed the payment of interest in gold in conformity with the legal tender decision. On this a contemporary remarks: Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the decision, such prompt recognition of the claims of bondholders, without litigation, will be certain to improve the credit of the company, and to augment the value of its outstanding obligations.

A CITIZEN of Unionstown, alluding to the proposed endowment of a college in the West, to be under Presbyterian influence, proposes to be one of one thousand to contribute each one thousand dollars to endow Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa. His contribution is to be considered as part of the five millions fund proposed to be raised by the United churches, and no contribution is to be considered binding until at least $500,000 are pledged.

THE letter written by United States District Attorney Swope to Judge Scofield, relative to the salary of Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, was not intended for publication and was written without the knowledge of Judge McCandless. Mr. Swope's premises are correct, however, and will be fearlessly indorsed by every member of the bar in the Western District.

THE Philadelphia *Post* suggests that Thursday next, the day fixed for the final adjournment of the Legislature, be observed by the people of Pennsylvania as a day of general thanksgiving. There is no necessity for a proclamation; the people will spontaneously give thanks, as for a deliverance from a great evil.

SUFFERERS FROM PAIN OCCASIONED BY

CORNS AND BUNIONS,

DO NOT FAIL TO USE

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IT RELIEVES THE PAIN PROMPTLY AND RADICALLY CURES THESE PESTS OF THE FEET.

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ALFRED J. RANKIN, Druggist,
44 Sixth St., formerly St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brackets, Pendants
CHANDELIERS,
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FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 1 to 12 Lights, embracing over 100 different Styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

DR. FAHRNEY'S CELEBRATED
Blood Cleanser or Panacea.

Established in 1780. An Alterative and Cathartic Combined, or a Tonic and a Purge. Highly recommended for all chronic or old standing diseases. This medicine is purely vegetable and is entirely free from poison. As a blood purifier it cannot be excelled. This medicine can be taken with benefit in all cases, from a bad cold to a violent fever, from a ringworm to a bad case of scrofula or cancer. Infants can take it as well as the aged and feeble and all readily where it is known. Every bottle sold is warranted.

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OLD WHISKIES!
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. A large lot of
Old Monongahela Rye Whisky.
Warranted Pure Copper Distilled, suited for Medical and Mechanical purposes. Manufactured in the Winter of 1866. Address
HOOK & WISE,
Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., Box 73.

Demand for the Commercial.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Within the month past I have traveled on the Pennsylvania Railroad several times from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, but on one or two occasions only have I been able to obtain the COMMERCIAL, the excuse of those selling papers being that the "COMMERCIALS are all sold." I know that many other persons, as well as myself, have been disappointed in this manner. I ascertained that more COMMERCIALS than all other Pittsburgh papers besides are sold on that Road—and I presume on all other roads also—still the public are not served. Why can there not be as many COMMERCIALS on the Pennsylvania Railroad as we will buy?

LIBERTY STREET.

[Frequent complaints of this kind have reached us of late. We can only say that they would immediately cease were we ourselves permitted to sell the COMMERCIAL on the Pennsylvania cars. As it is, we can only say, let the traveling public demand of those who have the monopoly of the business there, that the COMMERCIAL shall be furnished to those who want it.]

By a happy coincidence, the United States Postoffice Department transferred the contracts for the transportation of the mails from the old to the new lines of ocean steamers just in time to avoid the losses of the mails by marine disaster. All the new vessels carrying the mails from this side have made successful voyages, while those of the old lines which under the former contracts would have transported the mails, have been out long beyond the allotted time. Thus the City of Boston has been out seventy days, while the City of Brunswick which sailed from New York on the 28th ult., is still out, having lost her propeller and an entire suit of sails on her passage. The English mails are still sent here by Cunard and Inman lines, to which the Samaria and City of Brussels belong, of the disasters to which our readers are already apprised.

THE latest discovery at the bottom of the cup are three suffocated drunkards. The discovery was made at a recent fire in New York

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The Crowning Achievement of Culinary Invention!

Embodying in a plain and unpretending utensil—as simple as a pot or skillet, and weighing less than three pounds—all the principles involved in the perfect broiling of meats, with the greatest convenience and advantage of practical use.

It will broil your steak, over an average fire, in

Seven to Eight Minutes,

And, over a very hot fire, within 5 minutes—other meats in proportion, and retains all the *Juices and Flavor*, which no broiler has done before.

It totally revolutionizes this branch of culinary art, among its results being:

It is set on top of any stove or range, over one of the openings, where the largest amount of heat is obtained from a medium quality of fuel.

It concentrates and retains all the heat within its enclosure.

Prevents evaporation and loss of juices, and renders tough meats tender, by its action.

Runs the steak in the broiler to the fire,

Doing away with all smoke and smell of grease;

Requires no preparation of fire—either a bed of coals or a blazing fire serving the purpose.

No pending of steak;

Dispenses with gridiron for either coke or charcoal;

Broils equally well over coal or wood;

And gives, from either, the flavor of a steak broiled over a coal fire, with all the juices of a steak.

Answers for all sized stove or range openings;

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BEEFSTEAK, CHICKEN, CHOPS, HAM, FISH AND OYSTERS,

Forming the most complete and admirable combination of simplicity, convenience, cheapness and usefulness, ever attained in a cooking utensil.

It renders broiling, heretofore so vexatious, the quickest and easiest of all modes of roasting, and meats broiled by it more palatable, nutritious and digestible than by any other mode of cooking them.

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For our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT we have full lines of all New and staple Styles of CLOTHS, COATINGS and CASSIMERES, and having secured the services of one of the most competent and stylish Cutters in the country, we are now prepared to furnish GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS on short notice and the LATEST STYLE.

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General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

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PIG IRON AND OLD RAILS.

For sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

We pay particular attention to Rail Mill Irons. Orders solicited.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

PERCALES,
POPLINS,
PRINTS.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

Spring Styles

NOW OPENING.

JUST RECEIVED

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Housekeeping Goods,

TABLE DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELS, &C.,

All at Reduced Rates.

T. F. PHILLIPS
87
Market Street.

ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.,
DEALERS IN
PEACH HILL ROOFING
SLATE,
And Tinned Slating Nails,
COR. ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STS.,
(Opposite the Grain Elevator),
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited and promptly attended to.

ROOFS.

WM. B. SCAIFE
ERECTS
IRON ROOF FRAMES
COVERED WITH
Corrugated Iron
FOR
Mills, Blast Furnaces, Railroad Depots, Banks, Market Houses, Public Buildings, &c.
CORRUGATED IRON,
For Covering Wooden Frame Roofs, made to ordered lengths.
Iron Corrugated for Mills, &c.
Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue.

SLATE

J. S. Newmyer,
NO. 43 SEVENTH AVE.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Is prepared to furnish a very superior article of
Peach Bottom, Vermont and Blue Mountain
ROOFING SLATE
IN ANY QUANTITY,
From his Yards in Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Or direct from the Quarries at Quarry Prices.
Special attention given to Laying Slate and Repairing Slate Roofs.

SLATE.
THE
Twin City
SLATE COMPANY,
Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, their
VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR
Roofing Slate,
From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES.
Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to
E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY corner Eighth street. Pittsburgh, Penna.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS.

SEASONABLE GOODS.—EARLY ROSE Potatoes, $6 00 per bbl; Shane's Prolific Potatoes, $8 00 per bbl; Onion Onions, Seeds, fresh, 50c per lb; Pure Vegetable Seeds, Choice Flower Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses and Bedding Plants, Grapevines and Small Fruits, &c., &c.
Send for Catalogues of our Stock.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen,
112 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh

MANUFACTURERS.

HENRY BIER.....GUSTAVUS BAUM.
HENRY BIER & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
BELL
AND
Brass Founders.
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.
MALEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS, GAS PIPE AND TUBING.
Throttle, Safety and Check Valves,
ALL GLOBE PATTERN.
IRON COCKS.
BRASS WORK, of every description, for Steam, Water and Oil.
Manufacturers of John M. Cooper & Co.'s
Improved Balance-Wheel Steam Pump.
Agents for DREYFUS' PATENT OILERS, the best in the market.
Corner of Pike and Thirteenth Sts.

TOTTEN & CO.
Fulton Foundry,
Cor. 24th and Railroad sts., 12th Ward
PITTSBURGH.
Rolling Mill Castings,
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCHES,
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns
MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK.
IRON ORE, &c.
IRON HOUSE FRONTS,
AND
WINDOW HEADS
Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered. Rolls turned.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS
Hugh M. Bole & Co.
HUGH M. BOLE.....HUNTER.....
Engine Builders, Founders
AND
MACHINISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines and Machinery for Mills, Factories and Steamboats, Oil Well Steam Engines and Well Rigs.
All kinds of MACHINERY made to order
ENGINES of almost any size new and perfect kept ready made and so constructed that each Engine can be used either right or left.
Castings of all Descriptions,
MADE TO ORDER.
FOUNDRY ON THIRD AVENUE, near Market street. Shop fronting on the Allegheny river, near the Point. Address
H. M. BOLE & CO.,
INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Pittsburgh Pa.
We study to please.

FORT PITT
Iron and Steel Works.
REESE, GRAFF & DULL
MANUFACTURE
Iron and Steel
OF ALL KIND,
Horse Shoes,
AND
TRAILS,
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 2", 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 pounds to the yard, with Splice Bars and Bolts complete.
Office and Works, Thirty-second street, near Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Plows! Plows!
JOHN HALL & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 6, 1870.

The only noticeable feature in the local money market is a more active and increased demand for loans, and coming from applicants in good standing the banks are able to meet on a liberal scale. It is also noticed that our wholesale jobbing houses are quite busy with their customers, who are purchasing their spring supplies. Prices are now as low as they can reasonably be expected for the next ninety days, and if there should be a "hitch" in the pending financial measures before Congress, gold will again advance sharply.

—In New York some fears are expressed that another artificial stringency in money may be engineered by the cliques. The *Commercial Advertiser* of Tuesday evening says: The question this morning, in Wall street, is—what has become of the greenbacks? Until within the last few days, they have been abundant and were readily loaned at 4@6 per cent. No one knows of any considerable amounts having been sent out of the city, excepting some shipments to Philadelphia, which are difficult of explanation, considering that money is there abundant and easy at 3@6 per cent. Yet, very singularly, this morning there is complaint among the banks and on the street that greenbacks are scarce and in active demand. As there is nothing in sight to justify legitimate movements to account for this feature, the conclusion is obvious that certain "bear" operators in stocks have taken borrowing Legal Tenders for the purpose of locking them up. There are two difficulties in the way of this trick succeeding: first, the bank reserves are altogether too high and the banks too well prepared to meet for such manipulation to produce any material effect on the loan market; and next, the whole operation is known, the cards engaged in it, and the object they are aiming at.

—The advance in Government bonds was active in the Wall street markets to-day. It is thought the rise is caused by heavy purchases in anticipation of the defeat of the Funding bill.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	113½	114	114
U. S. Bonds '82	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '64	109	109	109
U. S. Bonds '65	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '67	109	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '68	109	109½	109½
5-20s	108½	109	109
Gold	113½	112	112

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

April 5.	April 6.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	112		
U. S. Bonds, 1881	114	114	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	110½	110½	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	109½	109½	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	109½	109½	¼
U. S. Bonds, new, 5s, '65	109½	109½	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	109½	109½	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	109	109½	½
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	106½	106½	¼
U. S. Currency 6s	119	119½	½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 6, 1870.	10 A M	30 A M	11 A M	12 M	15 P M	1 45 P M	3 30 P M
New York Central	192½	192½	192½	192½	192½	192½	192½
Erie	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Harlem							
Reading	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
Michigan Central		119					
Michigan Southern	86½	86¾	87		87¼	87¼	87¼
Illinois Central							
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		100			100½		
Chicago and Northwestern	72¾	72¾	73	73	73		73½
Do preferred	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
Rock Island	117	117	117	117	117	117	117½
Ft. Wayne		91					
St. Paul preferred		74			74¼	74¼	74¼
Toledo and Wabash		25			25		
Toledo and Wabash pref.		74			74		
Fort Wayne		91					
Chicago and Alton		112					111¾
Ohio and Mississippi		30			30		30
Western Union Telegraph		32¾			32¾		32¾
Pacific Mail		38			38		38
Adams Express		61			61		
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		51¾			51¾		
American M. U. Express		38			38		
United States Express							
Gold		111¾	111¾	112	112	112	112

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	192½	192½		¼
Erie	25	25		¼
Harlem	142	141½		½
Reading	97¾	97¼	¼	
Mich. Central	119½	119		½
Mich. Southern	88½	87¾		¾
Illinois Central				
Clev. and Pitts	99¾	100½	¾	
Chicago and North.	73¼	73¼		
Do. preferred	84½	84¼		¼
Rock Island	117	117½	½	
St. Paul	75	74		1
Do. preferred	74	74		
Fort Wayne	91	91		
Chicago and Alton	112	111¾		¼
Ohio and Mississippi	30	30		
Western Union Telegraph	32¾	32¾		
Pacific Mail	38	38		
Adams Express	61	61		
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	51¾	51¾		
American M. U. Express	38	38		
United States Express				
Gold	111¾	111¾	112	112

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 6, 1870. }

BUSINESS—We can report a decidedly better feeling in the market in regard to the leading articles that come under the head of general merchandise. The uncertainty in all business has been fairly inaugurated. Buyers are operating more freely. Though there are some staples that are not moving very fast, prices for most articles are very steadily maintained. Holders are evidently not disposed to make any further concessions in order to effect sales. Buyers are beginning to find this out and are preparing to act accordingly. The following are the receipts of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	5,282	2,733
Apples, bbls	1,399	1,099
Cheese, lbs	750	229
Corn, sacks	11,200	440
Wheat, sacks	1,900	2,220
Barley, sacks	1,963	900
Rye, sacks	1,207	707
Oats, sacks	5,400	1,200
Butter, pkgs	301	210
Bulk meats, lbs	11,915	2,602

APPLES—The market is well supplied; the demand has fallen off; since our last 392 bbls were received; sales were reported at the following: extra choice $2 50@2 75; choice $2 25@2 37½; common mixed, lots $2 00@2 20 ⅌ bbl.

ASHES—The market remains inactive with a fair jobbing demand. Sales soda ash, common, 4c; refined, 4½c; Pots, 7½@7½c; Pearls, 9½c ⅌ lb.

APPLE BRANDY—Extra choice will command 80@90c. In small packages common in bbls is hard to sell at 50@55c, as per quality.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change; sales of 200 at $3 75 ⅌ dozen. No. 3 $4 50. No. 4 at $5 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00@6 50 ⅌ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BRANS—The supply of the various kinds are largely with sales in a large way to the trade at choice navy $2 25@2 33½ prime $1 75@2 00; common $1@1 25 ⅌ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is very dull with scarcely any inquiry; small sales at 3c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—We can report an active demand for current rates; common and packed are neglected and not many offers would be acceptable; extra choice rolls in tubs and firkins 37@40c; choice in kegs 35@36; good to sweet 29@32c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—Market not so active, and prices weak and tending downwards; sales of Western Reserve 16@16½c; Hamburg 16½c; Ohio factory 17c; Goshen Ohio 17½c; New York 18@19c; Switzer 19@20c; Limberger 18c ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues inactive. Buyers take hold slowly. The sales are confined to small lots for the trade. Choice bright dried apples are held at 7½@8c; prime 7@7½c; fair 6@7c. Peaches at 9½@10c ⅌ lb.

CRANBERRIES—The market was steady but not very active. We are reported sales of Sackett's berries at $20 00 ⅌ barrel.

CARBON OIL—The market continues dull but no lower; sales were made in a jobbing way at 29@29½c; in a retail way at 32@33c.

FLOUR—The market was decidedly more active. Sales were larger. Most dealers are talking about advancing the rates. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 258 bbls. Following are the current rates: Choice spring to carries $4 75@5 00; in bags $5 00@5 12½; choice winter wheat do $5 50; fancy amber $5 75; do in bag $5 90; the quotations are all winter wheat, choice, $6 50; do $7 75@8 00; spring wheat, $4 75, $5 @5 50 ⅌ barrel. Sales in sacks, 25c per barrel less. The mill prices are as follows: Double extra in bbls $6 00; in sacks $6 30; extra winter wheat, in bbls in barrels $5 50; do in sacks $5 80; family winter wheat, in barrels $5 00; in sacks $5 30; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 95; Pittsburgh family brand, in barrels $7 00; in sacks $7 10; Two Stars, blue brands, $6 75; in sacks $6 40; Winfred Mills extra, $4 75 ⅌ barrel, Starlight, $5 75 ⅌ barrel; Extra, in sacks $5 90; Pittsburgh family brand, Garden City, $5 80@5 90 ⅌ barrel; Dayton City, $5 75 ⅌ barrel.

CORN—We can report a good supply on the market, including all grades, with a moderate demand for sweet at 95@97 ⅌ bbl; common lots sell at 85@90 ⅌ bbl as per quality.

HAY—The market was steady with fair receipts at $16@22 ⅌ ton.

WHEAT—The market is unsettled under advices from the West, with a tendency upward in prices. Highwines advanced from 85c. We quote wood bound $1 08; iron bound $1 10; rectified proof $1 18; common (rectified $1 @1 05; half rye and corn $1 75. Five whiskeys nominal; sales reported from $2@3 ⅌ gallon.

FISH—The market was firm and inactive, with a fair local demand. Sales White Fish, new, $8 ⅌ half bbl; mackerel, No. 1 shore $30; No. 1 bay $23; No. 2 shore, large, $20; medium $18; No. 3, large kind, $16; small bbls $15; Lake shad $5 ⅌ bbl; codfish, medium, 5c; large do; Herrings, lake, $4 00@5 ⅌ half bbl; Bay Island $5 ⅌ bbl; Labrador, split, $9 ⅌ bbl.

TALLOW—We have nothing new to note. The demand was moderate and sales of a similar description. City rendered 9c; country 8@8½c; rough fat 6@6½c.

SEED—The market continues unsettled with considerable inquiry for clover seed. While some dealers sell small lots at a figure not quotable, being unable to fill large orders. We quote the prices for sound lots at $9 75@10 00 ⅌ bushel, which is the prevailing figures; small or bushel lots sold to suit the trade from $9 25@9 50 ⅌ bushel. Timothy seed and sales of a similar description. City rendered 9c; country 8@8½c; rough fat 6@6½c.

SEED—The market continues unsettled with considerable inquiry for cloverse

Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

FOR RENT—OFFICES.

A number of offices on the second floor of the building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets are offered for rent. They will be fitted up in a neat and convenient manner, and rendered as convenient as any office rooms in the city. Apply in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who have removed their residences lately and been overlooked by the carriers, will be promptly served by giving notice at the counting room.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Crooks, Sarah J., Parnassus, Pa.	3
Jordon & Martens, New York	3
Labin & Son, New York	3
Sullivan, Julia, Portsmouth, Ohio	3
McGusk, Bernard, New York	3

Opera Glasses.

Buy or hire your opera glasses at Dunseath's jewelry store, 56 Fifth avenue.

TRY the Superior Lumber Co.'s dry joist.

THE Mysterious Lady.

PENN AVENUE.—Workmen are engaged overhauling and repairing Penn avenue.

NEW CURBING.—We observe that new curbing has been set on Eighth street, between Penn and Liberty streets.

NEEDS ATTENTION.—The crossing at the corner of Fourth and Grant, opposite the S. Nicholas Hotel, needs attention.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.—Mr. James Stephenson, Assistant Superintendent of the Central Transportation Company, has resigned his position, and Mr. L. M. Lawrence has been appointed to the vacancy.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—About noon yesterday, H. J. Bole, a conductor on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, fell between the cars at Venango City, and had his left leg right foot and left arm ran over. A telegraph dispatch from Oil City, received last evening, states that his recovery is considered doubtful.

SUPPER AND SOCIABLE.—The members of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, of this city, have been unusually active in making preparations for a re-union of their friends on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, of this week, in the Ninth ward (Ralston) school House. The entertainment will be a very pleasant affair, and we bespeak for them a large attendance.

THE Mysterious Lady.

OYSTERS AND FRUITS.—Mr. H. 'McKinnell, agent for Ellis & Co.'s oysters, and dealer in game, fish and fruits, 21 Sixth street, formerly St. Clair, continues to have the choicest delicacies in season. Since he resumed specie payments early in March, he has been kept busy in supplying his customers, but he is equal to all demands upon him.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.—A grand e'ocutionary entertainment will be given by Prof. Mark Bailey, of Yale College, on Thursday evening, April 7th, at the Fourth Ward Public School House, Pittsburgh. Prof. C. Townsend, of New York, will assist as an amusing lecture, the subject, "The signs we hang out," at the same time and place. The Allegheny Quartette Club will furnish music for the occasion.

THE Mysterious Lady.

UNRIVALLED.—The uniform quality of Superior Lumber Co.'s edge joist.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—This association removed into their new building last week, but owing to the Library room being as yet unfinished, the books for the present are deposited in one of the basement store rooms on the ground floor of the building. The room has also been fitted up and opened as a reading room, and will be open day and evening, until the proper rooms of the Library are completed, which, it is expected, will be in a few weeks. Books may be returned, but none are given out for the present.

BUGGY SMASHED.—Tuesday night, as the 10:30 P. M. train on the Connellsville Railroad was approaching Frankstown Station, a horse and buggy was noticed upon the track, near to what was formerly the four mile run trestle work. The engineer was unable to stop the train in time to prevent a collision, but just as the locomotive reached the spot the horse stepped off the trestle work. The buggy was run by the cow catcher, and together with the horse was knocked over a steep embankment. The vehicle was smashed to splinters, we might say, but the horse escaped uninjured. It was not discovered who owned the horse, but it appeared to have been wandering about the track and station house for some time, going wherever his inclination led him.

THE Mysterious Lady.

The Accident to the Tow Boat Oil Valley.

The accident to this boat was caused by her stern striking the timbers of the Emlenton bridge, whereby she was careened, and dropped her boilers overboard. The boat righted again. When the boat careened Henry Gibson took hold of his son, and in his fright threw him overboard and then jumped in after him. The father never rose above the surface, but the boy floated some distance. Capt. Wm. Jackson jumped into the water to rescue him, but was unsuccessful and narrowly escaped himself. The boat floated down to Stump Creek Island, six miles below Emlenton, where she now lies. The steamer Lantham took hold of the barges of the Oil Valley and towed them up the river. Henry Gibson leaves a wife and three children, residing in this city. It is thought that the boat can be saved, with the loss of her boilers.

THE Mysterious Lady.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Thomas M. Bredin, Recorder of Allegheny county, on Wednesday, April 6, 1870:

Christina Barth to Caroline Stelneke, March 4, 1870; lot 20 by 60 feet on Carson street, borough of East Birmingham.....$700
Nicholas Nicola to Clemens, February 7, 1870; lot 20 by 100 feet in Lower St. Clair township.....$1,000
John P. Walter to Henry Kepham, March 26, 1870; lot 30 by 114 feet on Ormsby lane, Lower St. Clair township.....$500
Wm. Evans to John Woods, February 22, 1870; lot 40 by 165 feet on Virginia street, Mt. Washington borough.....$2,500
John Same to Henry Shaffer, April 1, 1870; lots Nos. 11 and 12 in the plan of Mount Oliver.....$2,000
M. Burton to Adam Hubbert, February 1, 1870; lot 20 by 60 feet on Larkin's alley, borough of East Birmingham.....$700
Wm. C. Hall to Jacob Meyer, January 15, 1870; lot 20 by 100 feet on Bingham street, borough of South Pittsburgh.....$2,200
Henry Menke to D. G. Menke, March 12, 1870; lot 20 by 150 feet in Lower St. Clair township.....$3,500
S. W. Moorhead to D. Stonecipher, March 10, 1870; 152 acres of land in Findley township.....$11,250
John R. Smith to Wm. Smith, January 25, 1870; 158 acres and 73 perches of land in Forward township.....$10,000
F. C. Rott to John G. Werner, April 1, 1870; lot 40 by 90 feet on Nineteenth street, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,600
John E. Ridall to Armstrong Bros. & Co., April 1, 1870; lot 20 by 100 feet on Water street, Pittsburgh.....$4,627
J. W. Johnston to Francis Prince, April 1, 1870; lot 60 by 146 feet, in borough of McKeesport.....$1,700
John Perchment to David E. Bown, April 1, 1870; lot 30 by 94 feet, on Penn avenue, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,600
W. W. Riley to W. H. H. Riley, April 1, 1870; 94 acres and 3 roods land in Franklin township.....$1,800
Robert Wilson to Ludwig Ralshousen, February 28, 1870; 1 acre and 20 perches in the village of Greenoak, Elizabeth township.....$50
Sheriff Fleming to Thomas Bennett, March 25, 1870; lot 40 by 91 feet, in Duquesne borough.....$500
James Campbell to Rev. Thomas Johnston, April 1, 1870; 112 acres and 141 perches, in Shaler township.....$3,000
E. P. Jones, Esq., to Levi Oppenheimer, March 25, 1870; lot 21 by 45 feet, on Clark street, Twenty-ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,200
Wm. R. Evans to Jane Gray, January 29, 1870; lot No. 29 in Mary R. Evans's plan, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,100
Henry Stemme to Anthony Kehrer, April 5, 1870; 3 acres of land in Baldwin township.....$1,200

THE Mysterious Lady.

NEVER SHORT—Sup'r Lumber Co.'s measure.

BUILDING INSPECTOR.

Receipts for March.

Following is a statement of the amounts received by the Inspector of Buildings and due to the city for the month of March, 1870. The revenue thus derived was for issuing permits for the erection of new or modification of old buildings:

Caspar Fuchs	$ 3 00
Thomas McAuliff	10 00
John Hoffer	3 00
Samuel Crawford	3 00
John D. Groves	3 00
Valentine Troubb	3 00
Joseph Myer	3 00
C. F. Collins	3 00
L. & W. Need	3 00
John Rieh	3 00
Wm. Walton	3 00
John Boehr	3 00
John Bindley	3 00
Jacob Heckle	3 00
Robert E. McConbray	3 00
Henry Eberg, Jr	3 00
Hahn & Rahn	3 00
W. H. McClelland	3 00
Alex. McCandless	3 00
John Jahn	3 00
Meinhof & Co	3 00
Alois Bickler	3 00
Dickson, Marshall & Co	3 00
John H. Bluttner & Co	3 00
Bernard Grimes	3 00
David Williams	3 00
Henry Schmitt	3 00
Samuel Gormley	3 00
Thomas Ballantine	3 00
G. B. Littlefield	3 00
Adam Ammon	3 00
James Little	3 00
Alex. McCracken	3 00
Frank Schilk & Co	3 00
Schade & Weigle	3 00
George Glass	3 00
Wm. Vanbern	3 00
David Jones	10 00
Jacob Fuchs	3 00
McKee & Douglass	15 00
Mrs. Mary B. Evans	3 00
J. C. McKelvy	3 00
Charles Klagelhoeffer	3 00
James Moffit	3 00
Martin Bodkin	3 00
Henry Upperman	10 00
Richard Welsh	3 00
Wm. Boyd & Son	6 50
P. H. Laugh	3 00
James Bahey	3 00
Hanlin & Ripper	3 00
J. J. Gillispie	3 00
T. J. Craig & Bro	3 00
Patrick Parodine	3 00
A. & S. Wilson	17 50
Thomas Patterson	3 00
Dennis Shannahan	3 00
Charles North	3 00
Henry Hamm	7 50
Total	$293 00

THE Mysterious Lady.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE GAMBLING CASES.

Two of the Defendants Convicted.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

A NOSE BREAKING CASE.

David Morgan was arraigned on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Mr. Husted. The prosecutor is a constable of the borough of Birmingham, and had a warrant for the arrest of the defendant, on a charge of larceny. When he attempted to execute the warrant the defendant struck him on the nose with his fist, breaking the nose. The jury found a verdict of simple assault and battery.

THE GAMBLING CASES.

The District Attorney then called up the cases of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Armstrong and John Patch, indicted as common gamblers, jointly with Wm. Rafferty and Alexander Neillie. Neillie has not yet been arrested, and Rafferty failing to put in an appearance his recognizance was forfeited.

John Coyle, Esq., appeared for the defendants and District Attorney Pearson and Mr. Swartzweider, Esq., for the prosecution.

The indictment charges the defendants—first, with keeping and exhibiting apparatus for the purpose of gaming for money, and secondly, with assisting and aiding others to keep and exhibit such apparatus. An information having been made against Rafferty and others, before Mayor Brush, on or about the 5th of February last, warrants were issued, and a search of police sent down, about ten o'clock at night, to make the arrests. The defendants were found in the second story of the building, and taken into custody. The complete set of apparatus for playing the game of faro was found in the room, including lay-out board, silver deal box, card racks, card cases, etc., etc. One of the inmates placed some of the articles outside of a second story window, on the back yard, by which means they were found by the officer who saw them placed there.

Officers Long, Moon, Rivers, and others who assisted in the arrest, were examined and testified to the circumstances connected with the arrest. Mr. Patterson, Mayor's Clerk, testified to having received the gambling apparatus from the officers, and said that he kept them in possession ever since. The officers testified that the implements in evidence before the jury were used in the game of faro, and some of them explained, as well they as could, how the game was played.

Mr. H. Smith testified that he was in the house on the night of the arrest; he had been in about half an hour when the officers came; Rafferty had been dealing, and just a few minutes before the arrival of the officers, Rafferty asked Armstrong to deal a game for him while he would go and get shaved; Patch was sitting on a chair, doing nothing; Neillie was also there. The witness explained to the jury how the game was played. He said it was very much like dealing it out or in gold. The chances were about fifteen per cent. in favor of the banker, and against the better, as the latter had to do the guessing.

David E. Hall testified that he had been in the house, and was there the night of the arrest. Armstrong and Patch were there; Patch was at the door, and admitted him. Rafferty and Neillie were dealing. The witness was playing himself when the officers came.

W. W. Neeper testified that he was in the house when the arrests were made. Rafferty, Patch, Armstrong and Neillie were there. They were playing faro. Rafferty was dealing; Patch was sitting at the door; saw Patch let him in. Thought Patch let him into the house that night, and also on other occasions. A man could bet a hundred dollars on a single card if he wished. He might loose five hundred dollars in a single night. The witness had lost that amount in a single night, and lost it fairly. The chances were as largely in favor of winning as losing, if the game was played fairly. The dealer was more likely to lose by unfair dealing than the player. If a man knew enough to come to Pittsburgh to play at all, he need not be cheated. If he did not know anything about the game, he was liable to lose. Men were sometimes broken up and ruined by the game, and sometimes the bank was broken.

Henry Goldstein was in the house on the night of the arrest; Patch let him in; saw him playing at all; had been in a similar house on Third street, and also on market street, but saw no playing.

Mr. Smith was recalled and testified that he had been twice in the house on Market street. Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Patch were there, but no playing was done. A man named Rendle let him in. Was in a similar house on Third avenue, kept (or reported to be kept) by a man named McKee.

Henry Reno testified that he had been in the house on the night of the arrest, and that was the night of the arrest. Armstrong and Patch were there. Patch was at the door, and admitted him. Rafferty and Neillie were dealing. The witness was playing himself when the officers came.

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